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THE DAILY BEE.	
Sworn Statement of Circulation.	
State of Nebraska. 8.8. County of Douglas, 8.8. Geo. H. Tzschuck, secretary of The Rec P lishing company, does solemnly swear that actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the wending July 7, 1888, was as follows: Saturday, June 30	the oran
Tuesday, July 5 0 Wednesday, July 4 0 Thursday, July 5 8 Friday, July 6 18	0.0
Average	10

GFO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Eworn to before me and subscribed in my
presence this 7th day of July, A. D., 1888.

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Biate of Nebraska, (a. 8.

County of Douglas, (being first duly sworn, George B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, decoses and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of July, 1887, was 14,03 copies; for August, 1881, 14,151 copies; for September, 1887, 14,150 copies; for September, 1887, 15,256 copies; for October, 1887, 15,256 copies; for Decamber, 187, 15,251 copies; for Junuary, 1888, 15,266 copies; for Junuary, 1888, 18,266 copies; for March, 1988, 15,669 copies; for April, 1888, 18,744 copies, for May, 1888, 18,151 copies; for Juna, 1888, 18,355 copies. State of Nebraska,

GEO, B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 30th day of June, A. D. 1888, N. P. FEIL Notary Public.

AVERAGE DAILY CIRCULATION 18,501

Time glory of Sullivan has not wholly departed when he could stand off a sheciff and a big crowd the other day in Connecticut. But then John L. is the biggest eard in his circus.

RUSSIA declares that after December 17 she will let the Bulgarians do as they please. If this means anything the Russian bear will have swallowed the Bulgarian lamb before that momentous

THERE is talk in the inner circles of New York City polities to pit Sunset Cox against Chauncey Depew for mayor. Should Mr. Depew accept to run on the republican ticket, he would not have to sacrifice his salary of \$50,000 a year as president of the New York Central.

THE trick of the London Times to injure the Irish cause by besmirching Mr. Parnell's character did not work. The plucky leader of home rule promptly and effectively exploded all the false accusations brought against him by the tory sheet. Now the Times is the laughing stock of all England.

It is bad enough when a car of tainted meat is about to be offered for sale by a ·leading packing company and stopped spector. It is about time that in addition to the confiscation of the unfit food, racy. that the parties offering it for sale subject to a heavy fine.

A RIDICULOUS proposition evolved in the fertile brain of one of our cotemporaries is the abolition of all personal tax. This brilliant genius does not know that our state constitution expressly requires the taxation of all is able to amend the constitution by a city ordinance.

Ir is significant that England is now building large canals between her trade centers, Liverpool and Manchester and Liverpool and Birmingham. In this country canal building is said to be out of date and represents little more than a waste of money. But the activity of English capitalists in extending their internal water ways in a thickly populated region is a strong argument in favor of maintaining that cheap means of transportation even in America.

A MOST peculiar state of affairs exists in East St. Louis. In years gone by that town kept on borrowing money for public improvements with the expectation that in the future it would be one of the metropolitan cities of the west. But instead of growing East St. Louis has dwindled down to a straggling village while its indebtedness has swelled to enormous proportions. In addition to the heavy interest on the principal, a judgment of several hundred thousand dollars is pending owing to a recent decision of the courts. To meet these accruing obligations, a special levy of 18 per cent on the taxable property is necessary. Such a levy would result in virtual confiscation of the homes of the poorer classes. The only way out of the dilemma seems to be for the city to go into voluntary bankruptcy and through a receiver make a settlement with its creditors. East St. Louis presents a sad example of reckless discounting of futures.

THERE is a very favorable promise that the lockout in the iron trade will be of short duration. Thus far nineteen firms, including some of the largest mills in the country, have signed the scale submitted by the Amalgamated association, and it is not doubted that most of the others will promptly follow, so that very likely before the end of the present month the large majority of the mills will again be in active operation. This is an outlook upon which all parties in interest are to be congratulated, and it should be remarked that the favorable change from the very threatening situation of ten days ago is the result of judiclous mutual concessions. It would have been a very serious matter if all attempts to effect a settlement had failed. The closing of factories that employ over one hundred thousand workingmen would have been well nigh a national disaster. There is now reason able assurance that the great iron industry of the country will have unother year of prosperity.

Reserve Judgment.

The arrest of several alleged members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, on the charge of being engaged in a plot to damage and destroy the property of the Burlington railroad company by the use of dynamite, is being commented upon by the newspapers of Chicago and elsewhere in a way calculated to impress the public with the belief that there has really been such a plot, and that the men arrested are guilty. The manager of the Burlington has not been sparing of effort to encourage this impression, and to involve the officials of the brotherhood in the alleged conspiracy.

This way of prejudging the men under arrest, and of attempting to criminate with them men whose character should guard them against the slightest suspicion of giving any countenance to vandalism and anarchist methods in any form, will be condemned by all fair minded people. It is unquestionably true that the circumstances appear to be somewhat against one or two of the arrested men, but they may be able to easily clear these away when they are brought to trial. As to the officials of the brotherhood whom it is sought to implicate, they most pointedly and vigorously deny having any knowledge of a plot of the character alleged, and assert that they have always been opposed to violence. In the present aspect of the matter their statements are at least as worthy of regard as those has an obvious motive in making his allegations as sweeping as he dare to. Prompted by detectives, whose business it is to present matters in the worst possible light, it is not difficult to understand that the Burlington manager should conclude, even if he were not

destroy the property under his control. People who are disposed to be fair and just will reserve judgment regarding this matter until it has been ju dicially investigated, and especially will they discredit until disproved al allegations involving the brotherhood as an organization or any of its trusted officials. It is possible, and not attogether improbable, that a judicial sifting will show that the alleged plot is more of a detective than a dynamite conspiracy.

quite willing to do so, that the entire

brotherhood of locomotive engineers

from Chief Arthur to the last member

admitted, was in a great conspiracy to

The Colored Voter and Democracy.

The democratic party will receive the votes of some colored men next November. There are voters among the race enfranchised by the republican party who refuse to acknowledge the debt of gratitude they owe to that party, and affiliate with the political organization that has never been otherwise than unfriendly to the negro as a race. Those who do this are not a very numerous body, and they are for the most part fellows who want office. The fact that the present administration has retained a few colored men in public positions and appointed a few others to places is the ground upon which these colored democrats rest their professed faith in the friendly disposition of the democratic party toward their race and their only by the intervention of the meat in- hope of some time or other receiving the reward of their support of democ-

These colored democrats are already making themselves somewhat conspicuous. They are seen bobbing up here and there with announcements of their adhesion to democracy. A few colored clubs have been organized to labor for the democratic cause. Unquestionably they will not fail to receive hearty encouragement from the party managers. property, real or personal. Perhaps he They may not be allowed to dip deeply into the campaign funds, but there will be no lack of promises to stimulate their zeal. It is not improbable that they will make some converts, strange as it is that any colored man of fair intelligence should vote the democratic ticket. The colored voter who allies himself

> with the democracy is not only a political ingrate, but he does a wrong to his entire race. The moral effect of his conduct, even if it has no other consequence, is damaging to the cause in behalf of the rights of his race, denied it in nearly one-third of the states of the union. The colored man who espouses democracy, thereby condones, so far as he is concerned, the outrages that have been committed against his people in the south, constituting one of the most repellant chapters in American political history. Instead of the protest which every colored man in the nation should utter against the wrongs and abuses inflicted upon his race in the south, each one who goes into the democratic camp virtually acquits the democracy of all responsibility for its refusal to do justice under the constitution and laws to the negro. He aids the encouragement of such outrages as within the present year the country was given an example of at Jackson, Miss., where an organization headed and managed by democratic federal officials kept every colored voter away from the polls. The negroes who by their labor unwillingly helped the confederacy, did less to the injury of their race than is being done by those who are at this time supporting the democratic party,

dominated as it is by its southern wing. The colored voter who believes that the democracy can ever become sincerely friendly to his race, or will ever voluntarily concede its political rights, is the victim of a delusion. The character, traditions and policy of that party forbid its ever willingly doing justice to the negro or feeling any honest concern for his interests or welfare. There is nothing more certain than that the permanent ascendency of the democratic party in the government would mean the destruction of the political right given the negro by the fifteenth amendment, which is now practically a dead letter in every south-

ern state. Didn't Know it Was Loaded.

Our amiable neighbor on lower Douglas has a happy faculty of opening its mouth at the wrong time and putting its foot in. Its attack on County Attorney Simeral, over the shoulders of Commissioner Mount, and its loud eali for Mr. Simeral to push to the wall the its foot in. Its attack on County Atpurchasers of the county poor farm lots,

hits its foremost champion, Council-Hascall square between the eyes. If our vindictive neighbor who has a bone to pick with the county attorney because the latter has been employed in a suit against it, had taken the trouble to look into the records, it would have discovered that Isaac S. Hascall is the principal delinquent in the county poor farm lots. Mr. Hascalt only paid twenty-five dollars apiece on most of these lots and might be made to forfeit what he has paid, but we doubt whether Mr. Simeral, or any other attorney, could compel him to plank down the cash for deferred payments unless he was disposed to do so-The truth of the matter is that most of the purchasers of these lots expected to realize a handsome profit on

them without investing their own money. The trivial payment which the commissioners accepted as first payment was a bait to speculators, and this short-sighted policy is chiefly responsible for the shortage in the county

rensury from these sales. We hope Mr. Hascall will set our neighbor right, in the interest of harmony. The public will accept an apology when advised that the verdant adet didn't know it was loaded.

Clerical Cramps. Douglas county has been rather unfortunate in several of its county clerks, who either regarded the fees taken by themselves as their own, or else labored of the manager of the Burlington, who | under hereditary . misunderstanding with regard to what part of the monies collected by them belonged to them and what belonged to the county. This has been a peculiar aberration ever since Mr. Louis S. Reed vacated the office. Mr. Reed never had any trouble in ascertaining what part of the funds collected by him were his own and what belonged to the county, and his successors ought not to have had.

The fact that one of these clerks who vas notoriously an embezzler was given immunity from criminal prosecution because he was prostrated by crame colic. superinduced by fright, has had a tendency to prolong this habitual misunderstanding of the law in the clerk's office.

The Motionless Motor.

We do not want to tramp upon a man when he is down. We are aware that Dr. Mercer has had a very hard time of it since the contraction of the real estate boom, and his consequent inability to raise the wind to propel his motor. It is very unfortunate both for him and the community, who had reason to hope for better transit facilities. Harassing injunctions may be largely responsible for the failure of Dr. Mercer's motor to materialize, but the lack of means to carry out the project has had a great deal more to do with it.

The obstruction of certain thoroughfares by motor tracks which connect with nothing and lead to nowhere, has been patiently submitted to, even though it had for months been an unmitigated nuisance. But when the Motor company caps the climax by playing dog in the manger, and plants itself in the way of other lines that mean business, forbearance ceases to be a

DURING the past year Italian immigration to America has been unusually heavy. It is estimated that fully 15,000 of these people have been brought from their homes since January last and that fully two-thirds of them are without work and on the verge of starvation. The cause of this wholesale emigration of the pauper class of Italy has been due to the rivalry of the steamship companies between New York and Genoa. They have not only made a low rate but have been offering as much as three dollars a head premium to agents to secure emigrants from the overcrowded Italian towns. The result has been for these agents to lure thousands of their countrymen into the United States and leave them to their fate. The Italian government as well as the authorities of the state of New York have had their attention called to this abuse. Steps are being taken to prevent this shameless traffic in men which to all appearance is not far removed from the trade in Mongolian coolies.

By the waters of Babylon a party of American explorers propose to sit and dig. The colony may be reinforced in November by two eminent democrats who will sit and weep.

STATE AND TERRITORY

Nebraska Jottings. Fremont subscribers ean now hello at 125

The Fremont canning factory began the eason's work this week on the beau crop. Burglars tried to blow a safe at Humphre he other night but failed and had to be sat isfied with a few loose articles of merchan

The United States land office at Neligh is at present taking in an average of \$3,000 per interest money on Winnebago Indian

Highway robbers are at work at Wood River and compelled Billy Maughan to throw up his hands the other night. But they only got 82 and a watch. Grace Ferguson, a Plattsmouth young ady, can now wear one size smaller shoes

She has had one of her toes cut off to get rid of a troublesome corn. All the effects of the Niobrara land office reached O'Neil fast week, and a rousing recepion with a brass band greeted their coming

office does not open for business until Judge Mecham, of Cambridge, who has been an infidel all his life, held a public de-bate with Eider Mills the other night and was so badly vanquished that he acknowlsdired defeat and declared his belief in the

A two-year-old child of C. W. Wilson, Auburn, was bitten on the leg by a rattle-snake last week, but its life was saved by Dr. Oppermann, who served in the capacity of a leach and sucked the blood and poison from

Joe Hall, who in the early days of Antelope county ran a saloon at Oakdale and was the leader of a desperate gang of outlaws, has given up his evil ways and is now a worker in the vineyard of the Lord at Lis-bon, La. Hall's real name is F. J. Simmons, and be has "killed his man" several times. Rev. D. S. Davis, of York, sustained severe if not fatal injuries last week while bringing a bull into the city. He was riding a horse, when the bull became unruly and charged upon the horse and rider. The horse was fatally gored and fell with Mr. Davis under

him, the gentleman receiving severe interna-

While a farmer named Peterson, living ear Auburn, was watering a mule, which cended into the well and with the assistance

of the wife who handled a rope, succeeded in getting the little fellow out alive, though his skull was sor badly fractured that it can hardly be expected that he will-live.

Iowa. it cost \$51,411 to assess Harrison county

Two young ladies were detected last week parading the streets of Dunlap dressed in mate attire. Stephen Hanaughan of Highland town-ship, was kicked into the hereafter by a frisky colt last week.

James Wallace, father of John Wallace, the famous dairyman of Kossuth county, died last Wednesday, aged eighty-one years. Four boys were seriously injured and dis-Four boys were seriously injured and dis-figured for life at Denison on the Fourth by the explosion of seventeen pounds of bowder which they were carrying. A care-essly exploded crucker did the mischief.

As the result of a runaway last Friday evening at Little Sloux Miss Carrie Whiting had her coliar bone broken and George Hope had an arm similarly injured. It is to be hoped that the young man's arm was not previously out of place.

An extraordinary case is reported from North English, being that of a child bern on the 2d inst. with its stemach and bowels on the outside of its abdomen. Without any covering whatever, the esophagus passing ou t the umblical aperture at the center of th abdomen. The colon was absent. The child otherwise was in a natural condition and ived thirty six hours

Dakota

The insune asylum at Yankton is full and all the crazy people in the territory are not conflued there yet. The democrats elected the county superin-

tendent of achools in Hanson county by a majority of 2 in a vote of 444. Tom Miller, a saloonkeeper of Deadwood, is much sought after. He decamped a few inya ago and neglected to pay his debts. A child of Alf Carleson, of Taylor tow ship, Hanson county, was killed by the flying timbers of a barn in the storm of the Fourth.

One hundred men are now at work on the waterworks at Watertown, and dirt will soon fly on the motor line from the city to Lake Kamposka. Mcs. Alice Cook, the victim of last Jan-nary's blizzard in which she lost a part of each foot, has sufficiently recovered to be

cach foot, has sufficiently recovered to be elected Mercer county's superintendent of A young man recently smelled escaping gas in the new Baptist church at Fargo and it a match to find the leak. An explosio

church. The finder of the leak was not much A very sad accident occurred in Seeseer the Fourth, A party of young men were firing revolvers in the air. Henry Leuth, a merchant, was one of them. The chamber of his revolver caught. In trying to fix it the weapon was discharged. The bullet crossed the street and struck Minnie Book, aged sixteen, entering the abdomen and lodging near the back bone. Medical aid

was summoned, but there is no hope for her

recovery. James Collins, a plasterer, killed Lyman Moore Wednesday morning at Minto by stabbing him to the heart with a case knife About 12 o'clock Tuesday evening Moore and several other companions went into a black smith shop to drink a keg of beer. Whil brinking, Collins entered, but was immediately ordered out. Upon refusing to go, i w occurred, Collins drawing a knife and stabbing Moore and almost severing the hand of another. Collins was taken to the laif at Grafton Wednesday morning by Con-

AN EXPENSIVE CLOAK.

A Sandwich Island Fabric Which Cost in Labor Atone \$1,000,000.

A royal feather cloak from the Sandwich Islands is spread out fan-shaped in a case in the National museum, says the Washington Star. This cloak is computed to have cost in labor \$1,000,000. In the days when a Hawaiian belle wanted little clothing, but wanted that gorgeously colored, this cloak or mautic would have been considered of more value, aesthetically and intrinsically, than a shipload of Worth costumes, and its happy possessor might truly be said to be in high feather. Since the natives have adopted wide trousers, lawn-tennis shirts and four-in-hand ties, value lies chiefly in the traditions that surround it. The mantle, which is semi-circular, is four feet long or deep, and it is 111 feet wide at th bottom, and 23 inches at the top where it goes around the neck. The entire outer surface is made of feathers of fine texture, giving the whole the appearance of plush. The prevailing colors are red and yellow or orange. body is decorated with large figures, crescent-shaped, of either red or yellow feathers. The upper and lateral bor-ders are corded and decorated with alternate tufts of red, black and yellow feathers.

The foundation is a network of olona. or native hemp, and to it are attached by fine thread of the same material the eathers of fine birds found only in the Hawaiian island, and very rare Recent writers have declared that the bird is now extinct. The feathers are woven in so as to lap each each other and lie flat, forming a smooth plush-like surface. The inner surface is without lining and shows the olona network and the quill ends of the feath-crs. The cord of the upper margin is prelonged so as to serve as a fastening at the throat. The yellow feathers are of tained from the Oo or Uho, and, as stated, are of great valve, as the bird is rare, very shy, and difficult to capture, and it has but a very small tuft of these feathers upon each shoulder. The black feathers are from the head and back of the same bird-its general plumage be ing a glossy black. The Oo is caught alive by means of bird lime; the yellow feathers are then plucked and the bird released. The red feathers are from the body and neck of the drepanis coccinea, the most abundant birds of the Sandwhich islands.

The Hawaiian Spectator, a newspaper published in 1839, refers to this, or a similar mantle, as follows: "Kawkeauli has the Mams, or feather war cloak of his father, Ta-Meha-Meha. It was not ompleted until his reign, having occupied eight preceding ones in its fabrication. A piece of mankeen, valued at was formerly the of five of the yellow feathers. By this estimate the value of the cloak would equal that purest diamonds in several of the Eucopean regalia, and, including the price of the feathers, not less than \$1,000,000 worth of labor was expended upon it at

the present rate of computing wages. A bunch of the yellow feathers called hulu was received by the king from his subjects in payment of a poll-tax, and it required many years to collect the material and manufacture one of these manties. Until recent years these mantles were the royal robes of state and considered, the principal treasures of the crown, but European clothing has entirely superseded them and they are not now manufactured. A beautiful headlress for women, called leis, was made of these feathers.

Another authority states that two sllow feathers only are obtained from each Oo, and these are found under the wings. When the much-prized feathers are plucked the bird is set at liberty. price of the feathers, according to this authority, was \$1.50 for three, and the time occupied in making the cloak was estimated from tifty to one hundred

Boxes and Baskets.

Articles of incorporation of the Council Bluffs and Omaha basket and box factory have been filed, with the following incorpo-rators: Donald McCrea, A. T. Eiwell, John Chausen, J. C. Regan and A. B. How. The capital stock is \$50,000.

The UNION PACIFIC carries the ciail for Australia, China and Japan.

JEALOUS AND USED A WHIP.

A 'Frisco Lady Takes the Law in Her Own Hands.

CALIFORNIA'S BIG ENTERPRISE

The Two Million Dollar Bridge That the Southern Pacific is About to Build-Funds Spirited Away.

Horsewhipped a Rival. SAN FRANCISCO, July 4 .- [Corre-

spondence to THE BEE. |- San Francisco is a law-abiding city. Such a statement will surprise your readers. Everybody remembers or has read about the days when the vigilants held open court in this city and dealt out justice to evildoers in liberal doses. In those days it was not uncommon to see or hear of summary vengeance overtaking a culprit. but of late years all those relies of '49 have disappeared. Still something of a similar nature occurred during the noon hour on Market street the other day which caused as much excitement for the moment as an old-time lynching. It was the spectacle of a woman beating another woman with a whip. The ledy who received the castigation, Miss Lizzie Ryan, was walking down Market street with her sister when the whipwielder, Mrs. C. W. Arlington, suddenly appeared, and saying something which the sisters did not catch, began laying the whip over Miss Lizzie's houlders and head. She was too much surprised and frightened to know what to do, but her sister, Miss Ellen Ryan, with more presence of mind, told her to go into a store, which she did, with the infuriated woman following her.

Before the proprietor or the handsome young lady who presides behind the counters could interfere in Miss Ryan's behalf, Mrs. Arlington had dealt her a couple more resounding lashes with the whip. The stalwart gentle-man reached her side in an instant, however, and wresting the whip from her hand thrust her out into the street. Miss Ryan was conducted to the dressing, room in the year and allowed to recover composure before she went

Miss Ellen Ryan, the sister of the lady assaulted, told the following story of the trouble:

"My trouble," she said, "was keeping company with Mr. Arlington for over two years before he married this woman. whose name was Mrs. Tyler. They were engaged to be married, but for reasons best known to ourselves the engagement was broken off. Mr. Arlington then married Mrs. Tyler, and my sister saw no more of him. We always considered Mr. Arlington a perfect gentleman and liked him very much. This morning Mrs. Arlington went down to our uncle's place and complained that my sister was trying to get her husband away from her. He told her that he did not think it possible but that he would see about it, and told her to call and see him again. She went away without making any threats, but he thought she had the whip in her hand at the time. Of course we are at a loss to know why she should have attacked my sister, but it must have been that she thought that he was paying attention to my sister and it made her jealous. We shall not take any proecedings against Mrs. Arlington.

Mr. Arlington, who was the indirect cause of all the trouble, is described as a very handsome young man who formerly kept a candy store and soda fountain on Market street, but now presides over a grocery establishment at the

Miss Lizzie Rvan is an intelligent. refined-looking little lady of about twenty-five summers, while her assailant is somewhat older. A GREAT BRIDGE.

California is noted for its gigantic enterprises, and if the present plans of the Southern Pacific company do not miscarry, the corporation will have a \$2,000,000 bridge across the Carquinez straits two years hence. Engineer Thomas, of the Chicago Bridge company, is investigating the feasibility of the scheme and J. S. Souther is making soundings to ascertain the depth of the channel at various points. He finds the average maximum of 180 feet has been found in one place. The bridge will probably be over one hundred feet above the surface of the water at high tide, so that there will be no interference with navigation. To accomplish this will necessitate a high grade on either side of the straits, probably above fifty feet to the mile. The length of the bridge will be between three thousand five hundred and four thous and feet, and there will be several solid piers to construct. Although this bridge may not be built in the time specified it will soon become a matter of necessity with the Southern Pacific company and must be constructed before Traffic was never so heavy on the transfer boat, Solano, as it is at present, and the increase in business new line into the Sonoma Valley does not tend to relieve the strain, as may well be supposed. By the construction of the bridge the work of handling the business of the Sacramento division will be greatly reduced. Better time will be made, as the long waits for the transfer boat will be avoided and the transfer itself will be entirely obviated. With this bridge and the new double track now in course of construction between this city and Port Costa, the railroad company will have splendid facilities.

VANISHED FUNDS. Spiritual circles are still agitated by the dematerialization of the funds which ex-Collector S. B. Clarke is said to have been intrusted with. Dr. Louis Schles singer, the chief critic of the ex-collector, has left the encampment on the other side of the bay, where Clarke now handling the funds. Dr. Schlessinger was found at his office on Market street yesterday. He was angry and warm, and was in the act of unpacking a case of books and papers which, until a few hours previously, had constituted the stock in trade of his branch business on the camp grounds.

The criticised spiritualist, when seen at Oakland, said: "My religion teaches me not to retaliate in a vindictive spirit. All will

be well in time. In reply to other questions he said: "My bonds are good, and a day has been set when all accounts will be handed That will be some time in

August of this year."
President J. C. Steele said: "The affair is much to be regretted, but is in no way the concern of the camp-meet-ing Associates. The matter belongs to the Progressive Spiritualists. The the Progressive Spiritualists. The name of S. B. Clark figuring prominently upon the prospectus of the Campmeeting Associates as treasurer, attention was drawn to the fact. Mr. Walker explained that Mr. Clark was induced to 'resign' a few days before the camp-meeting opened, and that office is now in other hands,

A FABLE REVIVED. J. N. Dinwiddie was the against Asa Fisk in a suit for \$290 for

services rendered. Some years ago the defendant, according to Dinwiddie

story, met him on the street and begge him, with tears in his eyes, to go home with him and get something to eat. The plaintiff at that time was a very poor but houest man. He was also very hungry. With great reluctance he ac-cepted Fisk's offer, went to his house and loaded up on a fairly good dinner.

Then Dinwiddie, who could get no work, was importuned by defendant to stay around and do odd jobs about the use. After some consideration he did that. Fisk pleaded with him to accept some clothes, his own being quite shabby. Dinwiddie drew the line at clothes for a while, but finally, at Fisk's urgent request, cut it and took the gar-ments. As the years rolled by Fisk and Dinwiddie had some little quarrels, caused by the latter's refusal to take anything for the services he rendered about the house. The men came to blows after awhile, and a few days ago Dinwiddie was sent to the county jail for striking a man who had interferred in one of the numerous disagreements. Dinwiddie was taken from his cell to testify in the suit. He got a mouthful of fresh air, but lost the case.

AN EX-AUTOR'S FALL. John Hall, an ex-actor and formerly the dresser of William E. Sheridan, George Wessels and other noted tragedians, was taken to the insane asylum at Stockton the other day. He is a confirmed morphine and opium fiend, and during the past few months has made himself a nuisance around the various theaters. A short time after he was adjudged insane by the commissioners appeared at the box office of the Baldwin theater and asked the treas-urer for a dollar, stating that he had been declared insane and he wanted the money to pay his fare to Stockton. He explained that he wanted to cure him-self of his vices, and he thought he could get the best treatment at the asyum, so he coaxed Mrs. Mary McConnell into making the complaint against him, which she did. Hall, whose right name is John Higgins, is a brother of the Higgins whose wife, Josephine, stabbed him to death in a Natoma street lodging house a couple of years ago.

A STRANGE STORY. The complaint in a suit brought the other day by William A. Nygh for William G. Blunt against the Pacific Mail Steamship company gives publicity to a story of a most revolting nature. Blunt, who is a minor, claims \$50,000 damages for the terrible suffering he endured.

Last March the boy took passage on the steamer Newport from New York to this port. The voyage to Aspinwall was uneventful, and the vesser made good time. At Aspinwall he was transferred to the cars of the Pacific Mail Steamship company and was taken to Panama. He was then put on board the Acapulco, bound for San Francisco.

A very short time after the vessel left port small-pox made its appearance among the passengers. Telegraphic dispatches to that effect were published but none in this city knew the heroic measures taken to prevent the spread of the terrible disease. Blunt says that when the steamer reached a desert island in the Pacific opposite Acapulco he was forcibly taken from the with a number of stricken passengers and placed on the island. He had not been suffering from the disease and had given no sign of being infected. From April 14 to May 9 he had to remain with the small-pox patients, exposed to the malady in its worst forms. weather was intensely warm during the time he remained on the island, and he had to endure great hardships and suffered great mental auguish.

This is a most interesting suit, and has had no precedent in this city for some time.

How a Pig Caused the War of 1812 St. Nicholas for July: It happened in this wise: Two citizens of Providence, R. I., fell into a most unseemly discussion on account of the lawless respassings of a pig owned by one of them. The aggrieved party owned a very fine garden, in which it was his custom to spend his leisure hours, weeding, grafting, and transplanting the lowers and vegetables in which he lighted. But often, as he entered his garden in the evening, his ears would be saluted with a grunt and a rustle, and the fat form of his neighbor's pig might be seen making a hasty flight from the garden in which it had been placidly rooting all day,

In high dudgeon the gardener sought his neighbor and complained of the pig's frequent visits, declaring that a little time spent in repairing the pig sty would restrain the pig's roving propensities. But to this the owner of the pig responded that if his neighbor would keep his rickety fences in proper repair, the pig might take its daily airing without temptation, and the garden

would not be endangered. Repeated misdeads on the part of the pig fanned the smouldering fires of dissension into the flames of open hostility. At last the crisis came. The owner o the garden, rising unusually early one morning, discovered the pig contentedly munching the last of a tulip-bulbs. Flesh and blood could stand it no longer. Seizing a pitckfork which lay near at hand, the outraged gardener plunged its sharp times into the hapless pig, and bore the body, thus fatally impaled, to the sty, where it met the gaze of its owner an hour or two Thereafter it was war to the knife between the two neighbors.

Now, what had all this to do with the war of 1812? The answer is simple. The two neighbors belonged to the political party known as the federalists.

Through all the outrages that Great Britain inflicted upon the United States; while seamen were being impressed, American vessels stopped on the high seas, and while every possible indignity was being committed against the flag of the United States, the federalists remained friendly to Great Britain and contested every proposition for the declaration of war.

But the democratic party was eager

for war, and as British oppression be came more unbearable the strength of the democratic increased. It so happened that the election district in which the two neighbors lived had been about equally divided between democrats and federalists, but the latter party had always succeeded in carrying the elec-tion. But in 1811 the owner of the garden was a candidate for the legislature on the federalist ticket. His neighbor had always voted that ticket; but now, with his mind filled with bitter recol lection of the death of his pig. he cast his ballot for the democrat. When the pallots were counted the democrat was found to be elected by a majority of one,

When the newly elected legislator took his seat, his first duty was to vote for a United States senator. his vote for the candidate of the democats, who was also elected by a majority of one. When this senator took his place in the United States senate he found the question of war with Great Britain pending, and after a long and bitter discussion it came to a vote. emocrats vote for war, and the iederalists against it. As a result of the voting, war was declared-again by a majority of one vote.

Failed.

Charles Swinton, druggist in Imperial. Neb., has closed up shop. Liabilities \$1,000.

THE SUICIDAL MANIA.

Strikes This City in the Shape of a Suicide Club.

Poisons and Suicidal Appurtenances -An Omaha Man Graphically Portrays Its Horrors-No More Suicide for Him.

It is generally known that this city contains one of the most unique and unconventional of clubs. Nothing less than a society for the invention and investigation of methods for shuffling off this mortal coil in the most satisfactory manner. The club already has a large membership, and numerous mechanical devices and chemical combinations on exhibition in their rooms. One of their most potent chemicals is prusse acid, the most rapid in its action of any known drug, one drop of which placed on the towne will produce complete paralysis of the entire nervous system inside of one minute. Another called Aconite, to those desiring a somewhat slower death but just as potent in its action, and still Aconite, to those desiring a somewhat slower death but just as potent in its action, and still another which may be used by dipping a needle into it and passing the needle under the skin, is sufficient to produce its effect. It is known as Curara or Indian arrow poison, its composition is unknown, but it is obtained from certain Indians of South America, who dip the points of their arrows into it, and whosever is even scratched by one of them will die. A novel method of keeping the poison on the person was shown. It consists of a very thin cupsule of glass which contains the poison. This capsule is imbedded in the muscle of the arm, on the inner side, and the skin allowed to heal. When the person desires to end his existence he only has to crush the capsules, when the chemical is immediately absorbed and does its perfect work. Every person desirous of joining the club mustabous where an identical intentions, or at jeast no antage. Immediately absorbed and does its periect work. Every person decirous of joining the club must show suicidal intentions, or at least no antagonism to them. There are many candidates for membership, and the story of an ex-candidate will no doubt prove interesting as showing one of the various methods of what might be called hypassive suicide—or suicide by neglect.

of the various methods of what might be called impassive suicide—or saicide by neglect.

Mr. Charles M. Daily, a warehouse man, employed by the Behn Manufacturing company, residing at the corner of 2 th and Leavenworth streets, tells the following story of himself.

"For the past two years I have been in a peculiar condition. My head seemed to be aching constantly, especially between the eyes, and my hose would stop up, first on one side, then ou the other, often both nostrils. Then I began to notice singular noises in my ears—rearing or buzzing sounds they appeared to me to be, and sometimes sounds like whistling and hammering. About this time my throat also began to give me a great deal of trouble. I would always be hawking and hemming and trying to clear my throat, often raising little hard lumps, sometimes of a greenish, at other times of a yellowish color.

"I would often have many in the hard and seemed."

color.
"I would often have pains in the chest, extending to the right shoulder blade. When drawing a long breat I could hear a kina of a wheezing noise in my chest. And sometimes it would seem to me as if I was breathing through a sponge—I seemed to be able to hear the air passing through. I began to fear that I was going into consumption. I was more firmly convinced of this when before long, I commenced to cough a kind of hollow cough. The sharp pains in my chest would extend around to the small of my back.

chest would extend around to the small of my back.

"Try to prevent it as I might, I was forever catching fresh colds. I never was without them, Micus would run fro.a my nose and quite frequently my nose would bleed. At my work I have to stoop over quite frequently, and when I did so I would become dizzy and everything seemed to swim before my eyes. At night my sleep did not refresh me at all, and in the morning I would feel as thed and languid as when I went to bed.

"My stomach was affected too. I would sit down to the table with what seemed a good appetite, but after a mosthfall or two my appetite would leave we. Everything wand seem to som on my stomach. There would be almost constant belching, a disagreeable, bitter taste in the mouth, and at last I got so I didn't care to look at food.

"I lost flesh and strength steadily, and from my average weight of 178 pounds, I came down

"I look at food.
"I look flesh and strength steadily, and from my average weight of 178 pounds, I came down in weight to below 150 pounds,
"I was always feeling tired; had no ambition, Every step I took and whatever work I might do was done with an effort, and after working a while or walking a block or two my head would perspire and my limbs would ache as if I had done some very heavy work.
"I came here to Omaha and brought my catairth with me. In reading the daily papers I read the advertisement of Dr. McCoy and made up my mind to try again. I visited his offices in the Ramge block some time in April, and started treatment with him, and I grew better, at the start and after one month's treatment, I felt so good that I went away on a visit, thinking that I would finish the treatment after my return. I have no more symptoms of estarrh, and am, I think, entirely cured of it. My advice to any one who is suffering with catarrh, is not to trills with patent medicines, but to go to Dr. McCoy at once."

"Do you care if I publish this interview?" war asked of the gentleman who was



"No sir; I don't care a bit, for I want any one suffering as I was to have the benefit of my experience, and you can say, too, that any one doubting this interview can interview me themselves, if they wish it, by calling on me at that address.

A Popular Explanation.

The past age might be cailed a superstitious one. The present can more properly be cailed an age of surprises, for many things once classed among the impossibilities have now become everyday possibilities. It would be superfluous to enumerate them. But have we reached the utmost limit? Have we? Physicians who claim to make certain ailments of the human body subject to a special study, and claim to be able to cure such diseases, are pronounced by other self-satisfied practitioners as presumptious; but does their saying so make it so? The man who can come the nearest to overcome the seeming impossibilities of others is now all the rage, and well does he or they deserve the success they have labored so hard to obtain. Dr. J. Creap McCoy or his associates do not make claims to anything marvelous, such as raising the deal and giving them new life; neither do they claim to give signt to the blind; but by their new and selentife method of treating catarrh they have cured and do cure catarrh has well as bronchial and throat troubles, They make catarrh a specialty, because it is one of the most prevalent and troublesome diseases that the people of this climate are heir to. Since Dr. McCoy and his associates have located in this city they have classed among the incurables. Do they not pub-The past age might be called a superstitious associates have located in this city they have treated with success hundreds of persons whom other physicians have told their disease was classed among the incurables. Do they not publish from weak to week in the daily papers testimonials from some of the many grateful patients, giving in each case the full name and address of the persons making the statement that the doubting, and skeptical may call and interview the said people prior to visiting the doctor's office for consultation. The people advertised as curedare by no means obscure or unknown, but in the majority of cases are citizens well known by the business people and community at large, and it will more than repay any one suffering with entarrhal affection to visit those whose statements are published, or consult with the doctor or his associates at his office. In this connection there can hardly be a more interesting subject than the ultimate effects of catarrh upon the hearing. The processes of this disease in poisoning the breath, rotting away the delicate machinery of smell and taste, poisoning the lungs, and the blood, and passing into the stomach enfeebling the digestion, vitiating the secretions and poluting the very fountains of life. All this has perhaps been very generally discussed, but he very frequent effect of catarrh of the nose and throat upon the hearing has not been touched upon as often as the subject warrants.

Pemanently Located.

Dr. J. Cresap McCoy, late of Bellevne Hospital, New York, and his associates, lately of the University of New York City, also of Washington, D. C., have located permanently in the Ramge Block, Omaha, Neb., where all curable cases are treated skillfully. Consumption, Bright's Discase, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, and all nervolus discases. All diseases peculiar to sex a specialty.

CATARRH CURED.

Consultation at office or by mail, 21. Office nours, 9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m.

Sunday Hours, from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. Corespondence receives prompt attention. No letters answered unless accompanied by 4 cents in stamps.

Address all mail to Dr. J. C. McCoy, Ramge Block, Omaka, Neb.